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**METHOD TO CONTROL THE UPDATE  
FREQUENCY OF A POSITIONING  
DEVICE BY A MOBILE TERMINAL**

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5 METHOD TO CONTROL THE UPDATE FREQUENCY OF A POSITIONING  
DEVICE BY A MOBILE TERMINAL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention generally relates to position estimating devices and, more particularly, to a method of controlling the update frequency of a position estimating device in a mobile terminal.

15 The wireless communication industry has made phenomenal strides in commercial operations in the United States and the rest of the world. Growth in major metropolitan areas has far exceeded expectations. If this trend continues, it is possible that wireless communications will provide the bulk of telecommunication services in some areas. As a result of this growth, wireless communication services have become more affordable. In light of the recent trend of competitive air-time rates, customers may  
20 choose to make wireless communication devices their primary means of personal communication. The popularity of wireless communication devices is further enhanced by their ability to be used for non-voice communication, such as facsimile and data transmission.

In the near future, wireless communication devices will incorporate position  
25 estimating devices to enhance the function and utility of the wireless communication device. Perhaps the best known use of position estimating technology is for navigation. Another common use for position estimating devices is to identify facilities, such as hotels or restaurants, that are nearby the current position of the wireless communication device. Position information can also be used to enhance intrinsic functions of wireless

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- 5 the update frequency is made less frequent when the mobile terminal is stationary or moving slowly.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 10 Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the functional elements of an exemplary mobile terminal;

Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary position update procedure according to the present invention;

- 15 Figure 3 is a schematic representation of a public and private radiocommunication system;

Figure 4 is an exemplary graph illustrating the relationship between the position update frequency and channel search frequency of the mobile terminal, and the distance between the mobile terminal and a private radiocommunication system.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is a block diagram of a mobile terminal indicated generally by the numeral 20. The term "mobile terminal" as used herein may comprise a cellular radiotelephone; a Personal Communications Service (PCS) terminal that may combine a cellular radiotelephone with data processing, facsimile and data communications capabilities; a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) that may include a radiotelephone, pager, Internet/intranet access, Web browser, organizer, and/or calendar; a conventional laptop computer, a palmtop computer, or other appliance that includes a radiotelephone transceiver. Mobile terminals may also be referred to as "pervasive computing" devices.

Mobile terminal 20 may employ a wide variety of communication standards and protocols, which are published by organizations such as the Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronics Industry Association (TIA/EIA) and the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI), including without limitation Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) standards such as TIA/EIA-136 and the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) standards such as TIA/EIA-95, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) standards such as cdma2000, Universal Wireless Communications (UWC) 136, and satellite communication standards such as Globestar. The details of the communication protocols used by the mobile terminal 20 are not material to the invention.

5 Mobile terminal 20 comprises a main control unit 22 for controlling the operation of the mobile terminal 20 and memory 24 for storing control programs and data used by the mobile terminal 20 during operation. Input/output circuits 26 interface the control unit 22 with a keypad 28, display 30, audio processing circuits 32, receiver 38, transmitter 40, and positioning receiver 50. The keypad 28 allows the operator to dial  
10 numbers, enter commands, and select options. The display 30 allows the operator to see dialed digits, stored information, and call status information. The audio processing circuits 32 provide basic analog audio outputs to a speaker 34 and accept analog audio inputs from a microphone 36. The receiver 38 and transmitter 40 receive and transmit signals using shared antenna 44.

15 Local terminal 20 may also include an alternative interface 56, such as a "Bluetooth" air interface, which may use a separate antenna 58. Bluetooth is a universal radio interface in the 2.45 GHz frequency band that enables portable electronic devices to connect and communicate wirelessly via shortrange, adhoc networks. Persons interested in various details regarding the Bluetooth technology are referred to the article entitled  
20 "Bluetooth-the universal radio interface for ad hoc, wireless connectivity" authored by Jaap Haartsen, which can be found in the Ericsson review, Telecommunications Technology Journal, No. 3, 1998, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. For the purposes of the present invention, only Bluetooth features of immediate interest are described herein.

25 In Bluetooth systems, a fixed station may act as a master device and continuously transmit INQUIRE messages for receipt by any mobile terminals 20 that

5 may be in the vicinity of the fixed station. A mobile terminal 20 in the vicinity of the  
fixed station would recognize the presence of the fixed station. The mobile terminal 20  
could then initiate communications with the fixed station over the Bluetooth interface.  
The fixed station may be part of an alternate communication network as will be  
hereinafter described in greater detail. Additionally, the mobile terminal 20 includes a  
10 position estimator 50 electrically and operatively coupled to a navigation signal antenna  
52. Position estimator 50 functions to determine the geographical position or location of  
the mobile terminal 20 at selected times. Position estimator 50 generates geographic  
position estimates under the control of the control unit 22 using navigation signals  
received through navigation signal antenna 52. These navigation signals may be  
15 broadcast by navigation satellites, e.g. those of the Global Positioning System (GPS).  
GPS signal reception and position determination therefrom are well known in the art.  
Such position determination is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,968,981 to Sekine, et al.,  
entitled "GPS Receiver Apparatus," the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its  
entirety. Other position determining technologies are also available, for example the  
20 Russian equivalent to the US operated GPS system. There are also terrestrial based  
position and navigation systems (e.g. LORAN), which could be used in the practice of the  
present invention.

Navigation signal antenna 52 receives navigation signals, e.g., from navigation  
satellites, for the calculation of position estimates. The size and location of navigation  
25 signal antenna 52 is illustrative only, and may in practice be pivotably or retractably  
mounted, may be detachable, or may be designed into the housing of mobile terminal 20.

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5th  
amendment

The present invention is not concerned specifically with how position information  
25 is used by the mobile terminal 20 and the above cited examples therefore should not be  
construed as limiting the invention in any way. It is simply assumed for purposes of

5 describing the present invention that position information is used in some manner by the  
mobile terminal 20 for some useful but unspecified purpose. The present invention  
relates specifically to the manner in which the current position of the mobile terminal 20  
is updated. In particular, the present invention relates to a method for controlling the  
position update frequency of the position estimator 50 based on the distance of the mobile  
10 terminal 20 relative to a specific point of interest.

Figure 2 is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary method for determining the  
position update frequency of the mobile terminal 20. At block 60, a triggering event  
causes the control unit 22 to initiate the position update routine. The triggering event  
may, for example, be the expiration of a timer used by control unit 22 that determines the  
15 position update frequency of the mobile terminal 20. This timer (not shown) may be  
initially set to a predetermined default value and updated as hereinafter described. Upon  
expiration of the timer or upon the occurrence of some other triggering event, the mobile  
terminal 20 determines its current position (block 62) and thereafter computes the  
distance D of the current position to a reference position corresponding to a point of  
20 interest (block 64). Additionally, the mobile terminal 20 may compute the speed or  
velocity of the mobile terminal 20 based on two or more position estimates over a period  
of time. In block 66, the mobile terminal 20 adjusts the position update frequency as  
needed based on the computed distance D, velocity V, or a combination of the distance D  
and velocity V. At block 68, the mobile terminal can optionally perform additional acts  
25 or steps. For example, current position of the mobile terminal 20 may optionally be  
returned to a calling procedure or application that has requested the current position of the

5 mobile terminal 20. Additionally, the mobile terminal 20 may take action based on the distance D between the current position of the mobile terminal and the reference position. In this case, the mobile terminal 20 may compare the distance D to a threshold distance at block 70. If the distance D is less than the distance threshold, the mobile terminal 20 may perform a predetermined action (step 72). For example, the predetermined action may  
10 comprise acquiring service with an alternate network when the distance D is within a predetermined radius of a reference position of the alternate network, as will be described in greater detail below. After the additional steps represented by block 68 are performed, the position update procedure terminates (block 74).

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15 The algorithm for adjusting the position update frequency of the mobile terminal 20 at block 66 may be as simple or as complex as needed or desired in a particular application. In one embodiment of the invention, the position update procedure employs a sliding scale so that position updating becomes more frequent as the mobile terminal 20 moves closer to the point of interest and becomes less frequent as the mobile terminal 20 moves farther from the point of interest. A sliding scale can be implemented, for  
20 example, by comparing the computed distance D of the mobile terminal 20 from the point of interest to one or more predetermined set points and adjusting the update frequency accordingly. By reducing update frequency as the mobile terminal 20 moves away from the point of interest, the power drain on the battery can be significantly reduced.

Figure 3 illustrates one possible application where the control of the position  
25 update frequency of a positioning device can be useful. Figure 3 shows a mobile terminal 20 in a vehicle traveling within the coverage area of a public land mobile network 100.

5 Public land mobile network (PLMN) 100 comprises a base station 110 coupled to an antenna 112. Base station 110 provides radiocommunication services to various mobile terminals 20 within its area of coverage, or cell. Base station 110 is connected to a mobile switching circuit (not shown), which in turn is connected to the public switched telephone network (not shown).

10 Proximate to PLMN 100, and possibly within or partially within the coverage area of PLMN 100, is a private wireless telephone system (PWTS) 200. PWTS 200 is one example of an alternate network.. PWTS 200 provides radiocommunication services within a facility 205. In the exemplary embodiment described herein, the PWTS 200 is structurally and functionally similar to PLMN 100. PWTS 200 comprises a plurality of  
15 base stations 210 located strategically throughout facility 205 to provide continuous coverage to mobile terminals 20 therein. Base stations 210 may be interconnected with a MSC (not shown) in the PLMN 100 or may be interconnected to the public switched telephone network (not shown). Interconnection with the PLMN 100 enables the same mobile terminal 20 to be used in both the PLMN 100 and PWTS 200. Thus, the user is  
20 able to roam seamlessly through the PLMN 100 and PWTS 200. Transfer between the PLMN 100 and PWTS 200 in this case are transparent to the user.

Base stations 210 within PWTS 200 are functionally similar to base stations 110 within PLMN 100, but also differ in several respects. Base stations 210 are typically of lower power than those used in the PLMN 100 to avoid interference with the PLMN 100  
25 and, consequently, are deployed closer together to provide coverage over the entire facility 205. An example of a base station 210 designed for use in a PWTS 200 is the

5 PicoBase™ system produced by Ericsson, Inc. Base station 210 may use the same interface as the PLMN 100, or may employ an alternate interface. One alternate interface is a Bluetooth interface that operates in the 2.45 GHz frequency band.

Facility 205 may comprise any geographic locus, such as a shopping mall, sports arena, office building or park, hotel, apartment complex, airport, university campus, etc.

10 Tenants of facility 205 may wish to provide a private radiocommunication system for use by mobile terminal users therein for a broad variety of reasons, including cost control and increased availability of personnel as users migrate from dependence on desktop telephones to mobile terminals. PWTS 200 is typically operated by a business, such as the tenant of facility 205 or the service may be provided by a third party and leased to  
15 such business on a flat rate. In either case, users typically do not incur air-time charges for use of radiocommunication services in PWTS 200. Thus, users approaching and entering facility 205 will generally desire to acquire service with the PWTS 200 whenever possible, to avoid air-time charges incurred when using the PLMN 100.

When a mobile terminal 20 powers on, it will attempt to locate a control channel  
20 in either the PLMN 100 or the PWTS 200, from which it can, for example, obtain overhead information regarding system operations, receive paging messages and initiate calls. Various techniques are available for locating control channels in public land mobile networks, which techniques are typically specified by the applicable radiocommunication standards. For example, techniques for finding a control channel once the mobile terminal  
25 20 is ordered to search for a control channel, such as by first ranking all the channels in signal strength, are described in TIA/EIA standard ANSI-136 and ETSI's GSM standard,

5 which are incorporated herein by reference. An additional example of techniques by  
which control channels can be located is found in U.S. Patent No. 5,570,467 to Sawyer,  
entitled "Method and Apparatus for Locating a Digital Control Channel in a  
Radiocommunication System", and U.S. Patent No. 6,058,108 entitled "Method and  
apparatus for locating a digital control channel in a radiocommunication system," the  
10 disclosures of which are incorporated herein in its entirety.

The location of known private systems to which the user has access can be stored  
in the mobile terminal 20. For example, a central point in the PWTS 200 or other private  
system may be stored in the mobile terminal 20 as the reference position and the distance  
threshold may be a radius R which defines an area encompassing the facility 205. When  
15 the position estimator 50 indicates that the mobile terminal 20 is close to a known private  
system (i.e., the distance from the current position of the mobile terminal 20 and the  
stored location is less than a predetermined threshold distance), the mobile terminal 20  
may trigger a search for a control channel associated with the PWTS 200 and acquires  
service with the PWTS 200 if a control channel is found. The control channel may be a  
20 physical channel or a logical channel. If the search is successful, i.e., a control channel is  
found, the mobile terminal 20 can acquire service with the PWTS 200. If the mobile  
terminal 20 fails to locate a suitable control channel, it may be programmed to  
periodically search for a control channel as long as its estimated current position is within  
the threshold distance from the reference position, on the assumption that the mobile  
25 terminal 20 is merely temporarily shielded from the private system's base station 210.  
Alternatively, the mobile terminal 20 could be programmed to search for a control

5 channel a predetermined number of times, and then stop searching, on the assumption  
that the PWTS 200 is inoperative, and further searches would merely waste battery  
power. In either event, this geographic position approach to initiating the search for the  
control channel of the PWTS 200 allows a total decoupling of the public and private  
systems, while simultaneously minimizing the time when the mobile terminal 20 is blind  
10 to incoming pages and the current drain associated with geographically indiscriminate  
periodic control channel searches.

The operation of position estimator 50 increases the current drain on the battery of  
the mobile terminal 20. Hence, it may not be desired to operate the position estimator 50  
on a continuous basis. Other position related applications (e.g., emergency calling) may  
15 only activate the position estimator 50 upon request, by a user command or indirectly by  
the user when enabling an application that utilizes the position of the mobile terminal 20.  
Thus, if other uses of the position estimator 50 only require infrequent position updates,  
the current drain of the position estimator 50 to support the locating of private systems,  
while providing timely discovery of the private systems, may jeopardize the objective of  
20 low impact on the current drain of mobile terminal 20.

According to the present invention, the position update frequency may be set by  
default to a relatively low value and increased as the distance to a point of interest, e.g.,  
the PWTS 200, decreases. Thus, when the position estimator 50 indicates that the mobile  
terminal 20 is close to a previously learned PWTS 200, the mobile terminal 20 may  
25 request the position estimator 50 to update its position with an increased position update  
frequency in order to avoid any delay in acquiring service with the PWTS 200, while

5 minimizing the current drain of the position estimator 50 when the mobile terminal 20 is far from any private systems. Thus, the frequency of position update becomes a function of the distance to the PWTS 200.

This function is depicted graphically in Figure 4, wherein the abscissa represents increasing distance between the mobile terminal 20 and the reference position (in km), and wherein the ordinate represents increasing frequency of position updates by the mobile terminal 20 (in  $\text{min}^{-1}$ ). The function, as represented by the first solid curve, is generally decreasing, i.e., of negative instantaneous slope, but may be of any formulation, such as linear, quadratic, inverse exponential, etc., as most effective, and as may be discovered by one of ordinary skill in the art without undue experimentation. The curve reaches a maximum as the user approaches the boundary of the private system, for example at the radius  $r$  of a system wherein the stored reference position represents the center of a circular area of coverage. As the user approaches  $r$ , mobile terminal 20 updates its position estimate more and more frequently, providing increasingly current estimates of the user's distance from the reference position. This minimizes the delay in triggering a control channel search as the user reaches  $r$  (the threshold distance, generally denoting the boundary of the private system).

The dotted curves of Figure 4 represents two possible responses of the update frequency function as the user enters the range of the private radiocommunication system and searches for a control channel. At this point, the mobile terminal 20 may cease updating its position to conserve battery power – assuming that no other function of the mobile terminal 20 is position-dependant. This response is depicted by dotted graph a.

5 Alternatively, the mobile terminal 20 may default to some intermediate frequency of  
position update  $f_a$ , as depicted by dotted graph b. This would allow the mobile terminal  
20 to take advantage of position-dependant resources within the area covered by the  
PWTS 200. These two responses are illustrative only, and a wide variety of other  
position estimate update schemes are possible, as desired or required by particular  
10 applications.

The second solid curve of Figure 4 represents the control channel search  
frequency as a function of the distance between the mobile terminal 20 and the reference  
position. The curve exhibits a step function at the boundary of the PWTS 200. Far from  
the reference position, no search for a control channel is performed, to preserve battery  
15 power. As the mobile terminal 20 moves closer to the boundary of the PWTS 200, the  
frequency of position updates increases as described above, but still no search for a  
control channel is initiated, since the mobile terminal 20 is greater than the threshold  
distance from the reference position, and is thus presumed to be outside of the coverage  
area of the PWTS 200. When the mobile terminal 20 reaches the boundary of the  
20 coverage area at  $r$ , a search for a control channel is initiated, as indicated by the step  
function depicted in the graph. This search is continued, either continuously or  
periodically, until a control channel for the PWTS 200 is found or until a predetermined  
number of access attempts have been made. If the search is successful, the mobile  
terminal 20 switches communications to the PWTS 200 and ceases its search for a control  
25 channel.

5 As a further refinement of this approach, the frequency of position updates may be dependant on the rate of change of distance of mobile terminal 20 from the point of interest. Consider the example of a user within a PWTS 200 having lunch in a place just outside the coverage of the PWTS 200, but very geographically close to the PWTS 200. In this case, as described above, the mobile terminal 20 would update its position frequently since its current position is close to the known reference position of the PWTS 200. This frequent position estimate update would be to minimize the time necessary to acquire service with the PWTS 200 when the user moves within the coverage area of the PWTS 200. In this example, however, the user does not gain any advantage from the frequent position estimate updates, since the user is not moving towards the PWTS 200.

10 In fact, the frequent position estimate updates are counterproductive, as they cause the position estimator 50 to needlessly consume battery power. By reducing the frequency of position estimate updates when the rate of change of calculated distance from the PWTS 200 is low (even when the absolute distance to the PWTS 200 is small), battery power is conserved without a loss of timeliness of detection of the PWTS 200. Following lunch,

15 the user moves back towards the PWTS 200 boundary. The higher rate of change of his distance from the PWTS 200 triggers more frequent position estimate updates. Thus the mobile terminal 20 will trigger its search for the PWTS 200's control channel very soon after reaching the threshold distance. If the user is relatively far from the coverage area of the PWTS 200, the mobile terminal 20 would update its position less frequently due to

20 the increased distance, and the rate of change of that distance would have no impact.

5 Typically, the user will prefer to use a PWTS 200 over a public one, to minimize usage charges, i.e., air-time charges. Thus the mobile terminal 20 may be designed to maintain service with the PWTS 200 as long as the communication quality is sufficient. Hence, the service selection algorithm in the mobile terminal 20 may not use position estimates from the position estimator 50 to determine when to switch to the less preferred  
10 system, for example, a PLMN 100. In this case, the marginal communication quality of the downlink control channel when in idle mode may be used as a trigger event for searching for the PLMN 100. However, in order to avoid "channel dragging," in which the mobile terminal 20 is using, or will be using if a call is placed or received, a channel assigned to the PWTS 200 while far into the PLMN 100 and thereby potentially creating  
15 interference, a combination of channel quality and estimated position may be used to determine when to switch to the less preferred system. Alternatively, the threshold distance and rate of change in distance between the mobile terminal 20 and the reference position may be utilized to switch from a private to a PLMN 100 as disclosed herein to switch from a PLMN 100 to a PWTS 200.

20 The learning of the location of a PWTS 200 by the mobile terminal 20 can take various forms. Once the mobile terminal 20 is camped on the PWTS 200, the PWTS 200 can download a geographic description of its coverage area. Alternatively, the user may download the information provided on, e.g., a corporate WEB site, over a wireless link. In this case, the wireless communication system is used to download the information but  
25 is not aware of the content nor initiates the transaction. However loaded, the mobile terminal 20 may discard the information about private systems if they are not visited for

5 an extended period of time and there is a memory shortage. The user may be prompted about this proposed action.

The format of the location information may take various forms. In its simplest representation, the location is a single position. A more useful representation would be a single position and a radius, defining a circular area. An odd-shaped system may be  
10 described by multiple positions defining a boundary, forming a polygon when connected by straight lines. A wide variety of other modes of identifying boundaries of a coverage area may be utilized, as known in the art, and as may be determined by one of ordinary skill without undue experimentation.

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15 The above formats may advantageously be augmented by a height factor, e.g., over sea level or similar reference point. This may add precision, e.g., for a business located in a multi-story building. Thus, the distance from the mobile terminal 20 to the reference location may be computed in three-dimensional space. In all the above formats, it is envisioned that the location information concerning the PWTS 200 will be contained within the operative boundaries of the PWTS 200. As used herein, the term "within the  
20 boundaries of" includes within the system or along the boundaries of the system.

The present invention has been explicated herein in reference to an environment comprising a public and a private radiocommunication system, with the PWTS 200 being generally preferred by the user. The invention is not thus limited, however, and may be advantageously employed to switch from any first wireless system to any second wireless  
25 system about which geographic extent is known. Thus, as used herein, the term "PWTS 200" refers to its desirability vis a vis the public cellular system, and not to details of

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